G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. HADDEN.

One bright morning, last winter, it came all at once into Mrs. Hadden's head, that there was nothing on earth in the way of her giving See had only to invite all who would be likely to spiny it, to come there to her house, and have a pleasant time, meeting their friends, talking, listening to cousin Ada's music, and

den always knew by this token when he was taking "solid comfort" with his coffee.)

contains, and bowers of all fashions, amongst ing heat, or pinching cold. "Although," always said, in conclusion, "God forbid

There were four villages at F-; two, (in | comes down from the mountains, and one on the Merrimack, just below where it is formed by a union of the rivers also

see intimated, it would be agreeable to lying in common between the gentlemen in the party; for the shrewdness and

was in there after an affidavi, ye see, in ere sto' doos," pointing with his oaken Mrs. Stetson, have you?"

No; pale, high-browed Ada never had. She what Colonel Cabot thort. It's what I

as he called his opinions, om the weighty character of his march of the store, after his opinious had been

from stopped to say.—" Hem! wheugh," or thing of the sort, half whistling, half speak-What have you there?" at length said his

partner, looking up over his glasses. theat explaining, without looking up, still wallowing paragraph after paragraph, Esquire fillotson said, "You'il know full soon enough." this when he was through with it all, tossing he sheet to Mr. Hall's clerk, he went out to ind Colonel Cabot, it happened to be, just as the Colonel started out to find him. They

of the papers, as he was rising to go, made over quietly to Mrs. Hadden, saying, even inwonted composure, "See what Burke and Tillotson; found them "better generous, good man, let his theoretical biases be what they will. And, of all the men in the said, "to see him;" found them settling the State, there is hardly one I would like it better

spring, when B— was elected, these men, (Hadden, Tillotson, and Cabot,) what would be his policy and his proceed what would be his policy and his proceed and see to Ellinor Little. Kate will do well what would be his policy and his proceed-

braska resolutions, that Clark, Tappan, or some of them, would be sure to bring up, some time along in the session. They knew far subtler things; so that, while such large numbers of men, all over the State, who were ardent politicians, were sitting uneasily, walking unea-sily, were chewing more tobacco than ever, spitting more than ever, were shifting their hands from beneath their coat skirts to the armhole of their waistcoats, and narrowing their eyes to look afar off, they kept themselves in

theirs that does the boasting and the clamor-ing; and especially it isn't wisdom like theirs. "Only the handsome supper! there's the trouble here, in the country!" pursued she, her trouble here, in the country!" pursued she, here trouble here, here trouble here, here trouble here.

denses and nymphs, you had only to get nectar and ambrosia!" said Mr. Hadden, holding his coffee before him, and now and then sipping. (This, pur parenthese, was his way always, when his coffee exactly suited him. Mrs. Hadden, and got it away from them. Our three lands, in place of the billet-writing, though, as they would a hot potato. These said they dropped it because it was not fit to be held, it was so worthless a concern; while the other parties said it was because they, the Whigs and Free-Soilers, scrambled, and got it away from them. Our three and she had to go to France for them: cause they, the Whigs and Free-Soilers, scram-bled, and got it away from them. Our three friends knew which was right, though. And one thing is certain—they had no taunts and large accusations against the parties or the men that had in the end closed so snugly with are doing that right?" and when she thought of the beautiful goddess- the Know Nothings, to work with them, to help es, and their beautiful homes-where the gar- them, and, in their turn, to be helped by them. dens were alive all the year with the tiniest flowers, that had feathery leaves, and with the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them things taken the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for them the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for the same with a sober face, as if he felt it,) "Tis bad for the same with Howers of rarest magnitude and gorgeousness; king such a turn; for it puts the great legitiwith ripe and luscious fruit; with ascending mate question of the day half out of sight. So that it isn't, on all hands, as it ought to bethe flowers and fruit, amongst the willows and the palms; and not one weed ever growing, or surfing to grow, in all the beautiful place.

Not one weed—Mrs. Hadden's mind dwelt on his, and on the spacious rooms, whose ceilings, at a practical solution. But it is-"Here! resing upon elaborately-carved pillars of purest purble, vanited to the skies, almost; and into which no heat from cook-stoves and ranges, no times of burning dishes, ever came; no weary cen, either, with heated faces and hands, the Administration is pro Nebraska; not be-juded limbs and jaded brains. Her mind cause it is really felt to be a religious obligadwelt on this. She would work, she was ac-accustomed to say, because God had given her on his head, to keep him from swallowing the because she loved them-loved to whole United States at a gulp; but, in reality, make them happy. God had placed a great (with large numbers of them, that is,) because Young America likes to be smashing things. and she would give to them, day or night, as long as she lived, (she hoped,) bread, or help, or triendly sympathy and attention. But she certainly did not love pulling weeds, cooking Young America is in a tremendous hurry, alall manner of dishes, shutting up her pleasant-est rooms against kitchen perfumes, flies, over-not even to chew their dinners, and so they swallow them, cucumbers and all, whole; not even for the venerable and the way-worn to "scatter!" (This is a pet word of Young Amere prettiest of which the Haddens lived,) on ica—"Scatter!") See Congress, the State Winnipisiogee river, as it crosses over from Legislatures, on the right and on the left, see

Our three friends, it must be confessed, did now and their breaths, did now and es, well worthy inviting. "Only, to be sure," then feel considerably stunned, while stood still to see in what unprecedented fashd, and sha'n't invite, better than any I have ion things went on. They knew well enough I, I dare say; but they are persons who that our smartest of all smart little Granite so large a company." She in shared up her skirts, to follow her sisters. But they strove to comfort themselves by lookthe Melchers up from the capital. The ing to what was beyond. So they said to themselves, to each other, and to all who came near ds; were always up, some time them, fretting and catching hold of their locks,

Stelsons to come. She ask Colonel Cab hair, taking crazy steps; and, after all the philo-. Esquire Tillotson, with the wives, over sophical sussion, turned on their heels, at last, to go away, saying, "Ab, the d-l!" Others accepted the reasonings, but were inwardly sick of the hospitality that made at heart, so that they went away with slow uses, their beautiful grounds, steps and eyes on the ground, heavily ponder-

Mrs. Hadden, to return now to that ever-busy, ever-excellent lady, desired particularly that the Cabots and Tillotsons should come. She said State. They knew, for instance, (and iden did the same,) exactly by what ings, open and cabalistic, Pierce was account," added she, "although I always like to have them in any large company where I happen to be; but husband will miss the gentless with which you have honored me. But I am strong enough to send from my present retreat a brief expression of my cordial concurrence in the nominations made by the People's Construction at Philadelphia, and also of the gladness with which I shall support them by voice a Mr. Ichabod Crockett, who was in them, on account of the Stetsons, if they come. I want them to have a good time, so that they them to have a good time, so that they is them to have a good time, so that they is the step in and again: for Mrs. will be glad to come again and again; for Mrs. s piece of husiness," tossing his hand stetson is a glorious creature! You never saw west, in said Jones's direction; "and her—the small envelopes, dear, if you please; dn't alter counternunce, no more 'n thank you. You have never set your eyes on

Nur he didn't speak, nur stir; but had miserably humped shoulders, and a sensitive, ter Colonel Cabot. I see what he trembling nature, that made her delicate about plain's ef he'd said ever ser much. He showing them in strange places. So she was Ed. Burke 'd ben tellin' lies, sir; always at home. (We do not mean that she and with a sensitiveness to right which will not was always with her mother, in the brown house close by the green hill, close by the native oaks and beeches; or that she was always where we and beeches, or that she was always where we shall oftenest perhaps find her, at dear Mrs. Hadden's. We mean that she was always at

F---, among those who were used to seeing her well-used, to loving and fancying her.) "No; then you don't know what spirited eyes there are in this world; what spirited manners. She does everything with a bound, as it were, of her inward life. Oh, she's a perfect creature! What do you think of Carlos, Ada,

Yes, Ada would invite them, they had so few pleasures, or, at any rate, so few diversions coming into their self-denying lives.

d Colonel Cabot, it happened to be, just as character as she is. He's generous and good to everybody. He lent money to my brother therefore on the bridge, and stood there a hole hour in the midst, talking about it. Noever knew what they said-not even Mrs. of his profession -lent it, not knowing much ho was a strong politician, ten times about him, without security and without interer than her husband, and who generally est, in the off-hand trust that is so beautiful old of everything.

Hadden, for his part, having quietly est, in the olf-hand trust that is so beautiful established in that fair Territory; and in this good work it joins issue with the Slave Oli-Divine prerogatives and man's civil and religiden said, with tears in her eyes-"I always shall. I don't like all his political biases, to be sure, as Mr. Hadden does; but this has nothing now." He rode over to see his friends, to do with my personal feeling. I like the n whether Tillotson's horse, which was to know intimately, or would like it better to have my husband and Jamie know intimately, and take them over that hour, to see him. than Governor B—. I think of this now. I then think was two years ago, almost. The think that, through the Stetsons, we may one

for peace among men, and for a charitable appreciation of what was really good. The result Arise now, and Liberty will be secured forwas, that Mr. Rolfe soon felt his heart warming towards the man, although reprobating sternly as ever his political doctrines and associations. It made both Mrs. Hadden and Ada grateful to hear his manly concessions, to see how gentle his face was, to hear how gentle and sincere were his tones. But Mrs. Hadden again declared she must take a peep into the kitchen; she wouldn't wonder if Ellinor-"Oh," turning eyes to look afar off, they kept themselves in repose, as if they were three autocrats. Simply because they knew. They made no foolish boasts and displays even of what and how boasts and displays even of what and how before a pron. You see, Mr. Rolfe," holding up her before dapron, to it to show to him, "I took before dapron, to it to show to him, "I took meirs that does the boasting and the clamorig: and especially it isn't wisdom like theirs.

They knew what Morrison would do, and always do, before I get through, if I am ever

their head, against him.

They somehow knew Know Nothingism from the beginning, and let it utterly alone. A great many others of their party, who were really good men, took it up at first, to subsist upon it a little, to thrive by it if they could; soon dropping it, though, as they would a hot that all wear or do, without despising myself for a coward and a hypocrite."

People smiled, more than they talked, when Mrs. Hadden was with them. Mrs. Hadden was with them. Mrs. Hadden was with them. Mrs. Hadden was with them and the service of their party, who were really good men, took it up at first, to subsist upon it a little, to thrive by it if they could; soon dropping it, though, as they would a hot the service of the billet writing that I wear or do, without despising myself for a coward and a hypocrite."

People smiled, more than they talked, when Mrs. Hadden was with them. Mrs. Hadden was with them. Mrs. Hadden was with them and the property of the property

Ada was trimming a basque. She smiled, without speaking, as she spread it a little for Mrs. Hadden to see. "Yes, dear, I see. One need never trouble one's head about you. She never takes pains, either," now addressing Mr. Rolfe. "She's so different from me, in this respect! I always take the greatest pains; and then I almost always have to take it out. Ada, or some one has it to do over after me, ten to one, or it is

the poorest botch you ever saw." She laughed heartily; so did the others. Mr. Rolfe renewed the conversation that had been dropped, by asking what kind of a man Mr. Stetson was. He had heard him accused of double-dealing, even with his own party-

even with B—, of—

"Ah, yes! that is the way politicians accuse each other," interrupted Mrs. Hadden, with a sad face. "If you, Mr. Rolfe, were to come into some high office, or under nomination, tomorrow, don't you know how many tongues would assail you? how it would be seen that you haven't one qualification, one virtue under Heaven? It is too bad! and, all the time, you, poor man, would be doing as you all your lifetime have been doing, the very best that you could do! This is the way with Mr. Stetson. I know, you see, what a good man he is. I know that his own party (except, of course, a few, who have some personal jealousy, or pique) think everything of him. He is a still sort of man; different as can be from his wife, who that I should ever complain of anything that move out of their way, and so they rudely jostle them; not for the "d—d Irish," so they "set them; not for the "d—d Irish," so they "set them going;" not for the old office holders, them going;" not for the old office holders, them going;" Young America calls them,) to dent and conscientious—very conscientious heart. e fullness of times," from is. If any man in a responsible place-if B-,

measures, that he would not have 'proclaimed upon the house-tops,' that he would have ju-diciously weighed and judged, he can say it to Mr. Stetson, trusting the man's prudence and judgment; while half the men to whom he could come are, so far as politics are concern ed, stuffed full of passion and prejudice, so that they have no clearness and impartiality in them; so that they are little better for him than so many hurdy-gurdies. They don't consider what they are saying, they know nothing about what it is best to say, when they open their uncharitable, and perhaps stupid mouths, to answer him. I will leave it to you, Mr. Rolfe, if

"Pretty much so, Mrs. Hadden." "I knew you would think so. But Ellinoi 'An' it is four dozen that I have nas come. got'- she is telling Kate. I will go and hear what tribulation she has had to go

t isn't likely to be so?"

A LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

BOSTON, June 24, 1856. The following letter from Senator Sumner. intended for the Republican demonstration in Fancuil Hall last evening, was not received till this morning:

"I am not strong enough for public speak ing, even if I were strong enough for a journey to Boston. Besides, my duties in the Senate have the first claim upon me, and to them I must give my first returning strength; therefore am I constrained to decline the invitation ness with which I shall support them by voice and vote, with mind and heart. I have long honored Colonel Fremont for his genius in geographical enterprise, for his manly fortitude for his perfect integrity, and for his easy command of men—swaying to his own beneficent purposes even the savages of the forest, while Nature herself, in her winter fastnesses, bowed before his march. It is well at this moment. when a great crime is instigated and sustained by the National Government, that such a man, with a courage which will not be questioned.

wrong-doers.

"And permit me to say that I find no force in the objection that he has not been a politician. Your candidate for Vice President is worthy to enjoy the same enthusiastic support. As a lawyer, as a Judge, as a Senator, Mr. Dayton had been conspicuous for character and ability; and I rejoice to believe that he will soon have and I rejoice to believe that he will soon have a larger field of activity, where they will be employed for the good of our common country, while the Senate, which is the stronghold of Human Slavery, will be compelled to receive as its presiding officer a representative of Human Freedom. But better even than the candidates in our land events which are now taking place in our land in which are live and also that is the declaration of principles under which we cy of the times in which we live; and also that now go forth to conquer. Such a declaration, promulgated by such a Convention, is in itself the beginning of victory. Strong in its simplicity and truthfulness, it must prevail just so soon as it is comprehended. It expresses objects which must enlist the Conservative and also must enlist the Peformer, which must rally has been conservative and also that the wicked and cruel system of Slavery is a fruitful source of evil, the parent of civil feuds and intestine wars, and fosters a dominant spirit that violates law, order, and decency, and even ruthlessly desecrates halls of legislation dedicated to Freedom; and whereas the Associate Presbyterian Church has heretofore borne her all who turn with respect to the example of the all who turn with respect to the example of the fathers of our country, and also must rally all deems it necessary to raise her voice in behalf who are filled with aspirations for a brighter of Truth, and of civil and religious Liberty: future on earth. It proposes to save Kansas from the revolting usurpation which is now garcy which now sways our whole country, so ous rights.

that in saving Kansas we shall necessarily over throw this despotism and save ournelyes.

"For its support it appeals to all, without distinction of party, who love their country. It appeals to the Democrat whose Democracy is founded on a recognition of human rights; it appeals to the true Whig, who is animated with that hatred of despotic power which inspired those who earliest wore the name; it appeals to the true American, who is ready to forget all other questions for the sake of union to save Liberty, now endangered; and it appeals to the foreign-born, who, rejoicing in the privileges of American citizens, will not hesitate to join in this holy endeavor to vindicate them against the aggressions of an oligarchy worse than any that in saving Kansas we shall necessarily overenough; better than I can, any day, I am so American citizens, will not hesitate to join in this forgetful; but one has to follow Ellinor up; I holy endeavor to vindicate them against the

Arise now, and Liberty will be secured for-CHARLES SUMNER."

For the National Era

KANSAS. There's a shadow on the land, Dark and deep. Twas no broader than my hand, When it first began to creep

O'er the sunny Southern plains But it gathers, and it sweeps ackness with it. as it goes, Till like fiery sword it reigns, Where the mournful Kansas flows,

For the brave dead who are sleepin For the living and the dead. Wives and Mothers of this land, True of heart! When the gathering forces stand, Right and Wrong on either hand,

Shall we from the strife depart Shall we do naught but weep! Woman's heart and woman's hand, Ours nor office nor command. tesman's wile nor warrior's brand Longing, fearing for the morrow Shall we strive to lose our sorrow Sinking into sleep?

Rise and pray! Whatsoever may befall, God is mighty over all. Then I knew the midnight air, Sweet and still,

Nay! nay!

Heavy was with voice of prayer. That the ear of God doth fill. By her lone hearth kneeleth one, Who lamenteth for her son, Beautiful, and brave, and proud. Folded in a bloody shroud,

Damp and chill. And the young blood flowing free Prays with her for Liberty. Better fill the martyr's grave Than to live a soulless slave, Lifting unto man and God, On heart and brain.

The mark of Cain, Where in prison cells of pain. Madness dwells, Mid maniac laugh and clanking chain, A wild cry swells. Poor wife! poor captive, sad and lone, Wearing thy heart with ceaseless moan!

The blood-drops falling thick and warm The murdered husband's noble head, Pillowed upon thy faithful breast, Fills now a lowlier, colder bed. The cry of thy fierce agony Doth swell the prayer for Liberty,

ee'st thou still the mangled form,

Pierceth the ear and heart of God. Heart of wife and heart of mother Throbbing sadly for another, Pray! pray!

Lest the widowed mother's moan Speedily shall be your own.

O'er the fair land of the Free, Strong and brave, By smooth Ohio's wave, Where the bright Hudson winds his way

O'er the Granite mountains stern and gray The mantling summer air Hangs quivering with prayer. From each bursting human heart, With the burning tears that start, Comes the burden low and deep,

And tower the wild Catskill,

Many-voiced, the prayer is one And its mighty wave moves on, To the rhythm of a world.

Thou who hast the power to save: Ruried in a nameless grave

Crush all tyranny! On our banner, wide unfurled, Let no foul reproach be hurled, Let the cry rise strong and free, God for us and Liberty! And the prayer was ended when Christ in heaven said the Amen

June 17, 1856.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATE SYNOD ON

SLAVERY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era: There is a certain class of Anti-Slavery men who seem to have a peculiar delight in abusing the Church of Christ. In listening to their assaults, I have sometimes thought them better entitled to the name of Anti-Christian than Anti-Slavery. They are in the habit of de-nouncing the whole American Church as susstances, this arises from ignorance; most cer-tainly it is not true. The Associate Presbyte-rian Church (Seceders) has, from her very first origin in this country, near the middle of the last century, borne testimony against this sin.
She excludes all slaveholders from her communion, and admits no Pro-Slavery ministers into her pulpits. It is true she is one of the smaller Presbyterian hodies, but still large enough to exert a very great influence; and we believe she has had no small share in bringing about the present state of feeling on this sub ject. She numbers about 200 ministers, and over 21,000 members, chiefly located in the Middle and Western States. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last meeting of her Supreme Judicatory, in Allegheny, May 21. It may be proper to state that resolutions to the same effect have been

passed at the last meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Old School. Preamble and Resolutions. Whereas it is the duty of the Church of

Therefore,
1. Resolved, That slaveholding is a sin against 2. Resolved, That Synod condemns the Fu-

fearful judgments which seem to threaten the peace, liberty, and happiness, of our highly-favored and beloved country.

6. Resolved, That the clerk of Synod be discovered and beloved country.

rected to forward a copy of this report to the President and each House of Congress.

From the New York Evening Post. COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

It often happens that people who think pretty much alike act very differently. As a curious illustration of its truism, we invite the attention of our readers to the recent speech of the dis-tinguished orator of Missouri, at St. Louis, which occupies a portion of our columns to-day. In this speech he gives four columns of conclusive reasons—that is, conclusive to our minds, and conclusive to the minds of most of his old political friends in this quarter of the country-for supporting Fremont for the Presidency, and then concludes by avowing his intention to vote for Buchanan.

The speech is an elaborate indictment against the present Administration and all its measures. of every one of which Mr. Buchanan, as well as the Convention which nominated him, have expressed their formal approval, and to one of the worst of which Mr. Buchanan stands in a parent-

The following are the several counts of his

First. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise he places "at the head and front of all the evil measures of this Administration," and denounces "its wicked and corrupt intent, and foul meams of getting it done, and all its disastrous and bloody consequences;"

Second The prostitution of the appointing

power, and refers especially to the appointment of Pryor, who was sent to Egypt, and Owen, to Naples;
Third. Extravagance of National expenditure, which he says has trebled since Mr. Polk's

Administration expired; Fourth. Violation of all its pledges to the country, of which that to reduce the duties so as to get rid of a corrupting surplus revenue is alluded to, among others, and another to make a National highway to the Pacific. Mr. Benton does not allude to the fact, that three sev- to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to interest in public affairs, respecting which his eral times the Convention at Cincinnati voted | the policy of the present Administration; to the opinions were such as became a pupil of Jeffer-Pennsylvania delegation voted against it every of restoring the action of the Federal Govern-

which he refers especially to the great ado President, do about sending out Colonel Steptoe to supersede "1. Resolu ng stock in the Territory.

macy, he says, was enough to have sunk any by the Secretary of Legation, while the Minister was at Ostend. As Colonel Benton noness; and that the primary object and ulterior Minister desired to keep open. Mr. Benton charges the Administration with having, with characteristic treachery, deserted both the Secretary and his Minister—both the means taken

all unnecessary, and could have been settled by a game of heads and tails, to better advantage than by disturbing the settled tage than by disturbing the settled tage. madness." - Eighth, Our disputes with Great Britain a

tage than by disturbing the friendly relations of two such countries as England and the Uni-Of the platform, also, Colonel Benton thinks, as we do-that it is a fraud upon the people, from beginning to end. He calls it "a patib-

ulary structure, with a rope over the head and a trap-door under the feet, and so contrived, that if he (Buchanan) got on it, he was strung up in the North; if not, he was laid out in the He quotes the reply of a New York Soft

who applauded it most vociferously, and whom he asked how he could vallow such stuff, and who answered, " As I do ipecac, to puke it out

n equally disrespectful terms. He says:
"A cohort of office-bolders from Washington city were there, political cunuchs in the Federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest Fedral office, yet sent there by the Administration to impose a President upon the people. It was a scandalcus collection, excluded by the Constitution from being even electors of the President, and yet gent here to vote for the Administration-and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him.

"Bullies were there from the Custom-house and the Five Points in New York-all with the approbation of the Administration; for the office-holders would not be there, (absent from their duties and drawing their pay,) without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection. The members of Congress were in the double breach of their duties. They were neglecting their legislative duties, and doing what they had been interdicted from

"From Washington city came a new corps, never before put upon such service—the office-holders in the city, clerks in the Departments heads of bureaus—men who have no vote in any Federal election—political hybrids, unable to act a man's part in any election, but sent to Cincinnati as a life-guard, to support the Ad-

Such are Col. Benton's views of the Administration, the policy of which, in its length and breadth, Mr. Buchanan has publicly approved, nominated Mr. Buchauan, and of the platform of principles upon which he has deliberately placed himself; and for these reasons, Mr. Benton says he shall vote for Mr. Buchanan, of whom the best thing he can say, and about the only thing he does say in his whole speech, is, that "he is a fair nomination." He should have added, "from fair to middling, and middling

Mr. Benton's able dissection of the course of policy of the present Administration leads us to very different conclusions; it shows us the need of a change, and not a perpetuation of the dynasty which has mis-ruled the country so We see no good ground for expecting

we see in good ground for expecting better things from Buchauan led on by Forney and Sickles, than from Pierce led by Forney and Sickles, than from Pierce led by Forney and Sickles, and we cannot conceal a feeling of profound regret that Colonel Benton should not have seen and avoided the deplorable inconsists.

Wr. Dunn expressed the hope that a bill information of having made it. He (Mr. Hunter) repelled the attack of Mr. Sumner on Virginia, as being the attack of Mr. Sumner on Virginia, as being a State where human beings are hought as cattle at shambles, where little children are sold best place for that purposes. tency of which this speech will be a lasting

A MAY of Heart — There is some good in human nature, after all, as witness the following generous profler. A gentleman who had served in the Mexican war in Captain Cassius M. Clay's company, hearing of that person's peculiary mistortunes, addressed him the following the following in the Mexican war in Captain Cassius M. Clay's company, hearing of that person's peculiary mistortunes, addressed him the following the following generous profler. A gentleman who had served in the Mexican war in Captain Cassius M. Clay's company, hearing of that person's peculiary mistortunes, addressed him the following generous profler. The foundation upon which the Senator from Massachusetts rested was the Salvery and the slave trade existed in Virginia; that negroes were keld in bondage, and liable to be sold from one place to another. But he (Mr. Flunter) argued that Slavery was the limit of the Committee of the Union was to kill to the Committee of the Union was to kill the Senator from Massachusetts rested was the Salvery and the slave trade existed in Virginia; that negroes were keld in bondage, and liable to be sold from one place to another. But he (Mr. Flunter) argued that Slavery was the Committee of the Union was to kill the Committee of the Union was to kill the Senator from Massachusetts rested was the Salvery and the slave trade existed in Virginia; that negroes were keld in bondage, and liable to be sold from one place to another. But he (Mr. Flunter) argued that Slavery was the Committee of the Union was to kill the Senator from Massachusetts rested was the Salvery and the slave trade existed in Virginia; that negroes were keld in bondage, and liable to be sold from one place to another. But he (Mr. Flunter) argued that Slavery was the Word of Life. ing letter:
"I am sorry to hear of your failure.
"I am sorry to hear of your failure.

A HYMN.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. [Written for the recent centennial celebration at Bridge water, Massachusetts.]

Two hundred times has June renewed When here, amid the lonely wood, Our fathers met to pray.

Reside this centle stream, that strayed Through pathless deserts then And grave, undannted mer

Hymns on the ancient silence broke From hearts that faltered not: And undissembling lips that spoke The free and guileless thought

Who made their hearts so strong And led them towards the setting sun Beyond the reach of wrong.

For them he made that desert place A pleasant heritage; The cradle of a free-born race From peaceful age to age.

The plant they set, a little vine Hath stretched its boughs afar To distant hills and streams, that shine Beneath the evening star.

With summer's early flowers; Oh, let their fearless scorn of guile

great industry and efficiency, but only for a REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The following is the Platform adopted by his associates were swept out of office, and a

the Republican Convention lately assembled at series of postmasters of a different character Philadelphia:

time until the last, and after it was discovered to mean nothing in particular.

Fifth. Neglect of Territorial legislation, in

superseding the Governor, ran away with four Independence, and embodied in the Federal most respectable pioneers of Western New dozen of his wives, leaving Young still the supreme ruler, and the Administration a laughof one of our principal difficulties with Spain | that all men are endowed with the unalienable | this region since the advent of the first settlers Soule away long enough from Madrid to enable our National Territory, ordained that no person ch the | should be deprived of life, liberty, or property by Perry at Madrid for a peace, and by Soule at Ostend for a war with Spain. the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence therein. And we deny the Seventh. The crusade against Denmark, authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legisla-about the Sound Dues, he terms "folly and ture, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any

upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in its Territories those twin relics of

barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery. of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to 'form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty,' and contains ample provisions for the protection of the the instructions to Mr. Buchanan, late Minister

"Their Territory has been invaded by an neutral commerce, that free ships make free armed force; Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judicial, and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyran- more, that the parties shall apply these princinical and unconstitutional laws have been enseted and enforced : "The rights of the people to keep and bear

arms have been infringed; "Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition France was likewise invited to enter into a simof exercising the right of suffrage and holding liar treaty, and that he apprehends no serious

"The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seigures, has been

"They have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law;
"That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;
"The right to choose their Representatives

has been made of no effect; "Murders, robberies, and arsons, have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;
"That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crew of an American whaleship, by whom she submit a substitute for the bill, to guard against

diately admitted as a State of the Union, with

tend Circular, was in every respect unworthy better of American diplomacy, and would bring shame personalities, but, so far from that, she had act-

Ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Govupon the auction block, and a dungeon rewards ernment ought to render immediate and effi-cient aid in its construction, and, as an auxilia: the Word of Life. The foundation upon which

and as well as if they had heard him declaim to the bank days upon the matter; because they had heard him despense they had heard him declaim to be had to give him to hear of your failure. One which days upon the matter; because they had heard him despense they had heard him declaim to hear of your failure. One has to follow Ellinor up; I have got, will not hesitate to join in this long and any one of the protect the lives and proper of its citizens.

"A merican citizens, will not hesitate to join in this long and any one of the protect the lives and proper of its citizens.

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"A merican citizens, will not hesitate to join in this long and any one of the protect the lives and proper of its citizens.

"A merican citizens, will not hesitate to join in this story of its citizens.

"A merican citizens, will not hesitate to join in this story of the sagns of the and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions as well ment relative to the Brooks assault, said the ment relative to the Brooks assault, said the Mr. Dunn (Mr. Grow withdrawing his motion)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to
G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pearce, chairman of the committee who nvestigated the assault on Mr. Sumner, defend ed the positions laid down in that report, and

The bill establishing two additional land

districts in Minnesota was passed. Mr. Whitney introduced a bill to preserve peace and protect public property in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories. have within a few years been summoned from

> state Government was then resumed. The Oregon bill was debated, and laid aside The bill explanatory of the act of 1854, estab-ishing additional land districts in Minnesota,

Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the offi cers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, setting forth the objects of that organization, and stating that they have been much misrepre as President, he gave Mr. Niles the place of Postmaster, which he held till he was appointed United States Senator, in 1835. Mr. Van never infringed any law nor interfered with the sented by the majority report of the Committee eaceable execution of the law. They never ment on a person better qualified to execute its duties. He regarded the Post Office Depart the elections in Kansas, nor hired any man, exinvested one dollar in the purchase of any mucept as a business agent, to go there. They never paid the passage of a single and the

the Territory. Cloars, in the palmy days of rejoicing to the lovers of They also represent that that that iterature. This entershort time. The popular tide having turned against the party to which he belonged, he and that the offenders may be brought to year been destroyed by recent outbreakers bureau, sin

Mr. Johnson took exception to some of the mments of Mr. Seward yesterday, on the con-

down even the empty resolution that finally down even the empty resolution that finally passed on this latter subject, and that the passed on this latter subject, and that the vor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; beathof Hon. James Van Horn.—To-day, the He did not, however, at the time remember the he had said according to the facts, so far as recise ground on which the assault was made. The House bill to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee was

1851. He proceeded to a give a history of the events that succeeded the passage of that bill, and spoke with earnestness in defence of the g stock in the Territory.

Sixth. Our bellicose and undignified diplo-"2. Resolved, That, with our Republican the earliest settlement of this county, and with and Dutton. The meeting at New Haven, in Administration. He refers to the settlement fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth the great changes which have been wrought in Mr. Dutton's church, was to bid farewell to their friends who were about to leave for Kaninto the unbroken wilderness in this vicinity, sas, and the arms furnished were merely for his memory is entitled, at our hands, to the | self-defence; and it was a significant fact, that where censures Mr. Buchanan for his part in design of our Federal Government were to sethat piratical Conference, we presume he considers it a feather in Mr. Buchanan's cap, that siders it a feather in Mr. Buchanan's cap, that he countenanced a movement which drew Mr. fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican feather in Mr. Buchanan's cap, that clusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican feathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican four respect.—Lockport, (N. Y.) Journal.

Died at Harmar, Ohio, on the 3lst of March.

Died at Harmar, Ohio, on the 3lst of March. Yale College for fifty years and during no stone cast at him except by those who had eligion-was a member of the Congregational he would be much more likely to attain the age of Methuselah than to suffer the martyrinfirmity, protracted through the later years of

dom of St. Stephen.

Mr. Foster went on to discuss the question

Mr. Benjamin expressed his gratification at ter, being so different from what he had be

life, liberty, and property, of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently similar to that between Russia and the United to the Committee on Territories.

After an Executive session, the Senate ad-

tories, for the admission of Kansas as a State but for her resistance to the principle that the into the Union, with the Topeka Constitution. neutral flag protects the property which it covers, if it be not contrahend of war, it would 1854, an act was passed organizing Kansas as long ago have been regarded as a well-established rule of international law. She has impliedly admitted its justice, by adopting it as and at the election which chose the Legislature the guide of her conduct in the present war which enacted the code of laws of Kansas, six with Russia. If it is fair toward neutrals to sy-three hundred and thirty-one voters. Those act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to laws the people believed were oppressive and wrong; and, emanating from usurpation of legis tive power, they are not bound by consider. Senator Clayton recently declared those acts to be unexampled, palpably unjust and oppres-

present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanit, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious out.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill supplementary to the facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious out.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill supplementary to the faithful execution of said act in Kansas, according to the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious out.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, believed that both sections have acted imprudently regarding the Kansas difficulties, which are fast bringing into disrepute the fair fame of our Republic. The President has done all in his power to prevent insurrection and preserve the public peace, and have acted imprudently regarding the Kansas difficulties, which are fast bringing into disrepute the fair fame of our Republic. The President has done all in his power to prevent insurrection and preserve the public peace, and have acted imprudently regarding the Kansas difficulties, which are fast bringing into disrepute the fair fame of our Republic. The President has done all in his power to prevent insurrection and preserve the was gratified to know that the Executive. ed on the resolutions of the Massachusetts efforts were likely to succeed. But Congress Legislature concerning the late assault. He has done nothing, notwithstanding the recomdiately admitted as a State of the Union, with her pregant Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens prejudge a case of this kind; and he thought it mendation of the President, for the adoption of

Mr. Dunn expressed the hope that a bill in

of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

"9. Resolved, That we invite the affiliation of the colored race, and that no community was to biame for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also was whether the bild irrectly. The question was, whether the House was no community was to biame for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also was well of rectly.

The question was, whether the House was no community was to biame for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also to prove that the affiliation was, whether the House was no community was to biame for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also to prove that the affiliation was, whether the House was no community was to biame for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also to prove that the also to prove that the also to prove the provent of the forestive the people of Kausas from their present opposite to prove that the also to be a gainst the bild directly.

The question was, whether the House was not above to relieve the people of Kausas from their present opposite to prove that the also to prove that the also to prove the provent of the following them are also to prove the provent of the following them are also the first present opposite to the following them are also the first present opposite to the following them are also the first present opposite to the following them are also the first present opposite to the following them are also the first present opposite to the following them are also the first present opposite the bild directly.

NO. 496. OBITUARY.

It is with great sorrow that we hear of the

death of the Hon. JOHN MILTON NILES, of

Hartford, Connecticut-an event which took

place in that city on Saturday afternoon, in the

sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Niles was

one of the most upright, disinterested, consist-ent, and clear headed politicians of the coun-try, and his public life was principally passed

in association with a class of great men, who

the stage of life, and of whom he was either

the honored friend, or the worthy and able an-tagonist. Mr. Niles was a native of Windsor,

1816 came to Hartford, as a practitioner of law.

Here he was concerned in establishing a Demo-cratic newspaper, the Hartford Times, in the editorial management of which he took the principal share, and which he conducted with

decided ability and with great success in mould

ing public opinion. In 1820 he received the commission of Judge of the county court. He

afterwards represented the city of Hartford in the

Legislature of the State. Soon after General

Jackson entered upon the duties of his office

Buren gave him the place of Postmaster Gen-

eral in 1840, and never bestowed an appoint-

as a contrivance for the distribution of patron-

age and the exercise of influence, but simply

and no further to be tolerated than as it served

that purpose. He performed its duties with

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Tuesday, June 24, 1856

vessels of an enemy, with the like exception.

ples to the commerce and navigation of all such

Powers and States as shall consent to adopt

them on their part as permanent and immuta-

objection, excepting from Great Britain; and,

devise good reasons for not observing it in all

No response from France or England accom-

panies the President's message.

Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution ap-

propriating \$40,000 for the purchase and res-

toration to the British Government of the ship Resolute, late of the British navy, which was

future ware,

as an institution for the public accommodation

Connecticut; he was bred to the bar, and in

replied to Mr. Hunter's arguments against it.
Mr. Hunter briefly rejoined, and the Senate then adjourned.

The consideration of the bill authorizing the ople of Oregon to form a Constitution and

was passed. Adjourned.

and that compensation may be made for Words," losses they have sustained. The petition was eferred to the Committee of Claims.

duct of Mr. Rust in assaulting Horace Greeley some time ago. Mr. Seward indicated the correctness of what

neral solemnities took place at Charlotte, near Mr. Foster spoke on Kansas matters. about sending out Colonel Steptoe to supersede Governor Brigham Young, and who, instead of principles promulgated in the Declaration of citizens of this county, and ranked among the about the hour of midnight on the 25th of May,

> Died at Harmar, Ohio, on the 31st of March, Professor Silliman has been connected with the only survivor of the family of the late Col. ever received other than good influences from him. Mr. Beecher, the paster of Plymouth Israel Putnam, of Belpre, and grandson of Major General Israel Putnam. He graduated at Church, Brooklyn, was well known to the coun Yale College in 1793, and removed to Marietta in 1798, where he commenced the practice of the law, from which he retired about thirty tricities, but he and his congregation were ever to be found in the foremost rank in efforts to years since. He was understood to be the ameliorate the condition of mankind. If he had firm and constant friend of morals, education, and

> his life, he maintained a calm trust of salva-tion in the Redeemer. of Slavery in the States, and Slavery in the

> the tone and temper of the speech of Mr. Fosaccustomed to hear from those entertaining such opinions on the subject of Slavery. The question had been discussed in a manner emi ently becoming a Senator, representing one o A message was received from the President. in response to a resolution asking for a copy of the sovereign States of this Confederacy.

> similar to that between Russia and the United States, recognising the principle in favor of to take up the wagon road hill to California, to goods, contraband of war excepted; and that the goods of a friend captured on board the

> > The House passed the bill authorizing the President to cause to be delivered, at the expense of the United States, to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, such arms as they are entitled to under the existing laws. The bill establishing two land districts in

Kansas was tabled by 26 majority. The House proceeded to the consideration of he bill, reported from the Committee on Terri-Mr. Grow said that, on the 13th of May

sive, and some of them unconstitutional, be sides being insulting to honorable men who might differ from him on political questions.

then, and Mrs. Hadden sat down to recount the Legislature, of their party, at that season, or at least conjectured so wise to him (he was a stanch Whig) some of B—'s land respectability of actual knowledge. They and respectability of actual knowledge. They are sure what each would do upon the Ne
The streets of London extend 1,750 miles; and his manliness of deportment towards the settlers to him (he was a stanch Whig) some of B—'s which motion, the House went into Committee on the state of the Union; pending through the whole island, arousing a generous which motion, the House went into Committee of the Senate, to lay his profane hands upon the tion and prayer to God, that he may avert those the yearly cost of paving amounts to £1,800,000.